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MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SPRING SESSION OF DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD011756 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] In Geneva the UN Disarmament Committee has completed its spring session. Here is a comment from the TASS correspondent, Vladimir Antonov:

The initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries lent an important impetus to the committee's work. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries submitted to the agenda a working document on negotiations relating to termination of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of their stocks up to their full elimination.

The first discussion of the proposal of the socialist countries has shown that most of the delegations recognized the great importance and the urgent need of solving this question. The discussion, which was constructive and businesslike, shows that nuclear disarmament--as was emphasized by the majority of the committee members--should also occupy a major place in the program of work of the committee's summer session.

The committee members also discussed the question of prohibition of chemical weapons. Many delegates in their speeches emphasized that for its topicality the problem holds a major place among the basic problems of disarmament. The discussion of the question of prohibition of chemical weapons will be continued in the course of further work.

In accordance with the agenda drawn up at the session an important place in the committee's work should also be taken by such problems as guarantees of security of the states which do not have nuclear weapons, prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The draft convention on prohibition of production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons has long been in the portfolio of the Disarmament Committee. Speaking at the concluding plenary meeting of the spring session the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized that the committee should also start working on this question. The Disarmament Committee will continue its work on 12th June.

GISCARD VISIT, SALT PROSPECTS, RHODESIA SCENE REVIEWED

LD020839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Yuliy Yakhontov "International Review"]

[Text] A few days ago L'HUMANITE, one of the most widely read French newspapers, wrote: "The Soviet Union pursues a consistent, undeniable policy of peace expressed in international agreements and confirmed by specific facts. It is largely to the credit of this leading socialist country that definite successes have been achieved in the sphere of detente and cooperation."

Guided by the historic documents of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses--the peace program and the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence--our Communist Party and the Soviet state in close cooperation with the socialist countries have been able to exert a decisive influence on the international situation in the world as a whole and to secure a change in it for the better. Despite the difficulties and obstacles, detente is the chief development trend in the international sphere.

Barometer of Detente

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that peace is the peoples' common property. Therefore no one can remain indifferent when people in some part of the world try to set force in place of law, or enmity and diktat in place of good neighborliness. What is needed here are collective efforts by states in favor of peace and honest cooperation. Self-control and a weighed approach combined with firm opposition to aggression where necessary--this has been the Soviet stand both in the past and today.

Modern life has given rise to many questions whose resolution demands the combined efforts of different states. But the ending of the arms race, disarmament and detente in the military sphere, including the broadening of measures of trust, are the chief thing and are common to everyone. Our country has always declared and declares now that it is prepared to consider all specific proposals aimed at resolving this great, vitally important problem.

Therefore there is nothing surprising in the fact that during the talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France, who was in Moscow on an official working visit, in addition to discussing the state and future of bilateral relations, great attention was devoted to urgent international problems.

Soviet-French cooperation in politics and the economy, science and culture is developing dynamically and serves as a kind of barometer of detente. It has always aroused great interest everywhere as a model of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

"On the threshold of the seventies the Soviet Union and France contributed to the shift toward the policy of detente," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the high-ranking French guest. "On the threshold of the eighties we are faced with a still greater task: To make detente triumph irrevocably throughout the world. Peace and detente are political twins. When detente is established, peace will be stronger."

When detente is established, peace will be stronger. It is proceeding from precisely this just thesis that people of good will regard the results of the talks between the USSR and France.

And the chief result is the fact that new horizons are opening up in our countries' cooperation.

The significance of a document such as the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favor of detente and peace can hardly be overestimated. The adoption of this program is a very important, major political landmark. It not only enshrines everything positive that we have achieved together over the past 15 years. The Soviet Union and France set themselves close, similar aims and wish to cooperate actively for the sake of a peaceful future for their peoples and all mankind.

The interests of the Soviet and French peoples, as well as the aims of strengthening detente in Europe, will undoubtedly be served by the long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and France in 1980-1990 and the agreement between our countries on economic cooperation in 1980-1985, which were published yesterday, as well as by a number of intergovernmental agreements published today.

The French press, radio and television and the mass news media of other countries highly appraise the results of the Moscow meeting and point out that it has made a great contribution to strengthening the relaxation of tension and has once again provided an example of how relations must and can be organized between two countries with different social systems.

However, it would of course be wrong to disregard individual articles in press organs, particularly in France itself (L'AURORE, for example), which run counter to the opinion of the overwhelming majority of its people and aim merely to poison the established atmosphere of good neighborliness and trust. But there can be no doubt that the French, as well as other peoples, will have the sufficient commonsense to reject the ravings about a "Soviet military threat" and the USSR's "insidious designs" on the West. The peace-loving attitude of the Soviet Union and its people does not require proof, it is confirmed in every new initiative by our state in the international arena.

SALT-II and the "Witches' Sabbath"

Addressing a recent convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, U.S. President J. Carter told opponents of the SALT-II agreement: "It is not a favor to the Soviet Union. It is an agreement carefully elaborated with regard to U.S. national security interests." The President reaffirmed that the overwhelming majority of the American people recognize the need for SALT-II, not wishing for an absolutely unnecessary return to the cold war and an all-out arms race.

However, it is clear that the opponents of SALT-II intend least of all to take the American people's viewpoint into account. They are not at all pleased that the agreement, in the U.S. President's opinion, "will lessen the danger of nuclear war by reducing the levels of strategic arms." Those opponents of the agreement who are linked one way or another with the U.S. military-industrial complex are opposed to SALT-II because they see it, above all, as a serious blow to their own pockets. They are therefore simultaneously pressuring the White House for a decision to deploy the new MX ballistic missiles--which will bring them billions of dollars more in profits. They are undertaking totally groundless polemics regarding the possibility of monitoring the Soviet Union's observance of the SALT-II agreement. They are putting pressure on their NATO allies, seeking their consent to the deployment on their territory of new types and forms of nuclear weapons and so forth.

But the mercenary interests of the military-industrial complex are not the only motive prompting the actions of these "hawks." Certain circles are also motivated by a pathological hostility to the USSR. Senator Glenn plainly informed us of this in a recent television interview: "Today you can count approximately 20 senators who will refuse to vote for this treaty simply because it involves Russia...."

"The 'hawks'' opposition to the SALT agreement seems strange and illogical. Their criticism is unreasonable and unconvincing," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently.

Is what happened over 2 days of this week at the U.S. Air Force base at Homestead (Florida) reasonable and logical from the viewpoint of a sensible person? Here the North Atlantic bloc's notorious Nuclear Planning Group worked in an atmosphere of secrecy. Nevertheless, some curious information filtered through to the press. Here, it turns out, they also discussed SALT-II, but on a different plane. The NATO nuclear strategists chiefly discussed how, by what means, to make up for the "losses" which the bloc could suffer in the area of its offensive might if the agreement is signed.

The North Atlantic "peacemakers" discussed the question of plans for the urgent modernization of NATO's nuclear potential, the production and deployment in West Europe of new nuclear missile systems, including increased-range Pershing-2 missiles, the question of cruise missiles and, of course, neutron weapons. "It has become necessary," an AFP correspondent wrote from Brussels, referring to the opinion at NATO headquarters, "for Europeans to have trump cards at their disposal."

Do you see how it is? The militarists, it turns out (as though it were a question of a game of bridge, not of the fate of peace and mankind!), require nuclear "trump cards" for talks with the Soviet Union. "It is essential to convince Moscow of NATO's determination to arm itself with new types of weapons," NATO circles declare, "in case the talks on nuclear arms reduction drag on too long."

But who is dragging out the talks, if not the Western side? Have the USSR and the other socialist countries not submitted a number of specific, realistic initiatives aimed at prohibiting the production and development of new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons and at renouncing the use of these weapons, as well as conventional types of arms? Of course they have. But who is endlessly delaying replying to the constructive proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks? The whole trouble is that certain quite influential circles still exist in the West which do not want detente in either the political or the military spheres but are vitally interested in the policy of confrontation, in fueling the arms race.

Only the Signboard Is New

The "free elections" in Ian Smith's private domain, Rhodesia, are over. Held 3 days sooner than originally planned and lasting 5 days, they brought victory, as had been intended in Salisbury right from the start, to Muzorewa, leader of the so-called "United African National Council," the selfsame conciliator from among the country's native populace who, together with others like himself--Sithole and Chirau--back in March of last year set their signatures by order of Smith to the "agreement on an internal settlement" in Rhodesia, providing for a symbolic handover of power to the Africans.

Of the 100 seats in the "Parliament" Muzorewa's party has obtained 51. The whites have 28. A small detail: Only 63.9 percent of the total electorate participated in the elections. And one more poignant detail: In two of the country's provinces--West and Central Mashonaland--1-8 percent more voters than were on the lists contrived to vote!

Thus the "majority" is for Muzorewa, and power is handed over to him. But in fact it turns out that this power is illusory. For, under the new Smith constitution, the white minority in "Parliament" retains the right to veto draft laws which it dislikes, and the main means of suppression are still concentrated in its hands: the army, the police and court organs. Everything remains as before, although the signboard has been changed--this supposedly parliamentary state is now called "Zimbabwe-Rhodesia."

Smith and his patrons in Britain, the United States and the Republic of South Africa (these countries, as is known, are the chief holders of capital in Rhodesia) appear to have gained their objective. But they have failed to mislead public opinion and make it believe that the elections were a true reflection of the Africans' will.

To judge from commentaries following the election farce, few people have fallen for Smith's bait. And how could it be otherwise, if voting took place literally under the barrels of submachineguns and in an atmosphere of violence and terror, if more than 70,000 white reservists were placed under arms and attached to punitive units on the eve of the election! Even Smith's puppet--the above-mentioned N. Sithole--declared, so REUTER reported, that "violations occurred in the elections, and therefore their result will not reflect the will of the people."

And yet, despite the UN Security Council decision of 8 March this year declaring these elections invalid, certain British and American newspapers have begun a campaign for the lifting of UN sanctions against the Smith regime, as though something had changed in Rhodesia.

What is it all about? It is not hard to see the ins and outs. A former American military leader has maintained in a journal published by the Pentagon that, if sanctions were lifted, "U.S. military aid to Smith would make it possible to rout the partisans in 10-18 months."

This, it turns out, is what worries certain circles in the West: the growing might of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which is waging an armed liberation struggle against the regime of colonialists and racists. The Salisbury dictator undertook this election venture precisely to ask the Western powers to recognize the new government, to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia and to give him assistance in suppressing the national democratic movement in the country.

The Western powers' imperialist circles interested in preserving their positions in Rhodesia gave Smith both moral and material support in the past. And all this despite the UN decisions, which open the way to a quick and effective solution of the Rhodesia problem. The West will most likely endeavor to continue supporting Smith. Nonetheless, Salisbury will fail to crush the widening liberation movement of the Zimbabwe people, who have all progressive mankind on their side.

The struggle of the Zimbabwe people is part of the peoples' overall anti-imperialist, anticolonial struggle. Greeting the May Day festival--the day of the working people's international solidarity--the Soviet people send warm greetings to the peoples of Africa struggling against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism and for freedom, national independence and social progress and calls on the world's peoples to step up support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for the total liquidation of racist regimes.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ANNUAL CONFERENCE ADDRESSED BY CARTER

LD301013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 24 April, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter, speaking at the annual conference of the National Academy of Sciences, said that of all the fruits of science, none is more bitter than nuclear weapons. And the most urgent responsibility of all countries is the responsibility for the control of this most terrible threat to our life and our civilization, he noted. In this context the President stressed the importance of the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks. The preparation of a SALT-II treaty, now nearing completion, he said, is part of a long and gradual progress toward sanity on the basis of common interests. And after SALT-II that process will continue, leading to a comprehensive nuclear test ban and SALT-III.

We have lived too long with nuclear weapons, the President said. We have become too accustomed to their shadowy presence in our lives. We are too inclined to forget the horror they could bring. In an all-out nuclear war the victim would be nothing less than the past, present and future of the human race. A new SALT agreement, he noted, will reduce the danger of nuclear war by lowering the level of strategic arms, constraining development of new weapons systems and making a substantial contribution to establishing more stable political relations with the Soviet Union.

J. Carter also called on U.S. scientists to devote particular attention to developing new energy forms and sources which would help the United States to rid itself of dependence on oil imports. As a torrent of foreign oil flows into our country a similar torrent of dollars flows out, threatening the health of our economy, the stability of our currency and even the security of the country, he said.

The President also admitted that the United States has fallen behind in the field of new technology. Too many of our industrial sectors are stagnating, he said. Too many of our enterprises appear in an unattractive light when compared with the newest enterprises in such countries as Japan and West Germany. Our competitiveness is slipping.

CARTER DISCUSSES SALT, MIDEAST AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD011338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1248 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington--At a press conference held here, U.S. President J. Carter devoted part of his speech to the prospects of concluding a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The President said: "I am firmly in favor of concluding the SALT-II negotiations as soon as possible. No one in my administration, as far as I know, has ever seriously discussed the possibility of any kind of procrastination over the conclusion of the SALT-II agreement from political or any other considerations. If we succeed in concluding the agreement in the near future, the Senate will debate it as one of its key issues and will come to a decision this year."

The President went on to speculate about what might happen if the Soviet Union broke the SALT-II agreement. He pointed out that the United States has sufficient means of checking on possible violations. This speculation itself cannot fail to arouse astonishment, since the President must know full well that the Soviet Union throughout its history has strictly adhered to the agreements it has signed and has unswervingly carried them out. As for checking on how the Soviet Union fulfills this agreement, the same question might be put to the United States, as the U.S. administration very well knows.

The President supported granting the Soviet Union Most Favored Nation status in trade. However, he made this conditional by referring to the fact that the granting of Most Favored Nation status "can only be done in accordance with the existing law." In answer to an analogous question about China, J. Carter repeated the same old formula.

The President was also asked the following question: The Israeli Cabinet recently approved the creation of two new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. In view of the colossal spending by the U.S. in connection with the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, are we correct in assuming that the Israelis should stop this policy of creating new settlements, as it is a violation of international law. Why should the American people pay for Israel's course which undermines the process of achieving peace?

Without answering this question directly, the President agreed that Israel "interprets international law" in its own way.

Questions connected with the U.S. economy were raised. One correspondent asked: "Mr President, if one is to take some indices most particularly affected by inflation, then the most persistent increases in prices can be observed for food, fuel and housing. And these prices are also, it appears, the least subject to any sort of regulatory measures. Wouldn't it be possible to achieve at least some improvement in this matter before the prices rise to such an extent that people will not be able to buy essentials?"

The President admitted that in the field of rising prices for food, fuel and housing, his administration "does not control the situation." He explained the incessant increase in prices for food products, meat in particular, as a shortage of meat and some other products resulting from the "very small numbers of meat-producing breeds of cattle."

Touching on the energy problem, J. Carter warned that "we shall be confronted with the threat of a gasoline shortage this summer already," and noted that "one should be prepared for the worst."

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER TO HOLD TRADE TALKS WITH CARTER

LD011258 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 1 May 79 LD

["Atmosphere of Sharpening Contradictions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 1, TASS--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira arrived on Monday in Washington, where he is to hold on May 2 talks with President James Carter and other representatives of the administration and meet with leading Congress members.

Great significance is attached here to the forthcoming talks, which will be held in an atmosphere of a sharp aggravation of American-Japanese differences. The main stumbling point in the relations between the two countries now is trade. The United States, which last year had a huge deficit of 11.6 billion dollars in its trade with Japan, demands that the Japanese sharply limit the exports of their goods to the USA and at the same time considerably increase the imports of American products.

Anti-Japanese feelings are mounting and the policy of the Japanese Government in the field of trade is increasing in the U.S. Congress. [sentence as received]

At the same time, many observers feel that the point at issue is not only trade. The U.S. administration supported by the Congress wants to use the question of trade for bringing political pressure to bear on Japan. It is demanded in particular that Japan further increase its military spending, although it already now ranks eighth in the world in this respect, having a military budget of 9.7 billion dollars. Washington is particularly pressing for the broadening of Japanese purchases of aircraft, missiles and other U.S.-made weapons.

The United States also insists that Japan unconditionally follow in the footsteps of the U.S. policy in Asia and in the Middle East, in relations with China and the Soviet Union.

PLANS FOR 'EXPEDITIONARY CORPS' IN PACIFIC, GULF REGION

LD011523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Article by Yevgeniy Rusakov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Claim the Role of Gendarme"]

[Text] New York--The New York TIMES has reported a Pentagon plan to create a 100,000-strong expeditionary corps for military intervention [vmeshatelstvo] to "protect American interests" in strategically important parts of the world. The corps will include ground forces armed with heavy tanks, artillery and antitank missiles.

It is proposed that the new punitive corps will operate in a wide area from the northwest Pacific to the Near East. It is planned to spearhead it against the Persian Gulf area--from Iraq to Oman--which the Pentagon regards as "the most explosive."

As always, the Pentagon is trying to use the "Soviet threat" myth as a cover for its claim to the role of gendarme in the Near East and Asia. But, in fact, there are far more concrete things in evidence here--Washington wants to control Near East oil and halt what it considers to be undesirable social processes in a number of countries. The Pentagon strategists are haunted by the specter of new events like those in Iran. Therefore, when formulating plans relating to military interference in Oman, main emphasis was placed on the "protection" of the sultanate's government against "Palestinian guerrillas," that is, Palestinians working in that country. In Saudi Arabia the Pentagon sees itself as "protector of the security of oilfields" against "hostile foreign forces."

The Pentagon's designs are shared by certain other NATO countries. According to a report in London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, in recent months the British Defense Ministry has been working on plans to restore a permanent British military presence "east of Suez."

The press points out that the joint efforts by certain Western countries to knock together expeditionary armed forces with a gendarme function are obviously the result of the January meeting in Guadeloupe of heads of state and government of the four Western powers.

The creation of an American punitive corps is planned within the framework of the doctrine that sees the United States as capable of waging "one and a half wars--"one big war" in Europe and "half a war," that is armed interference, in other areas.

It is the first time since the failure of the aggression in Vietnam that Washington has so openly stated its claim to a policing role in Asia and the Near East and to the "right" to interfere militarily in the developing countries. This policy can of course only increase the danger of military conflicts in explosive regions.

U.S. PROVIDED RSA PHOTOS OF FRONTLINE STATES WITH SPY CAMERA

LD011850 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1630 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] For several years, agents of the United States intelligence agency, disguised as American diplomats in the South African Republic, supplied the South African special services with photographs of installations located in Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique. These countries are in the group of the frontline states which are waging a struggle to liquidate the racist regimes in the South African Republic and Rhodesia. The photographs were made with cameras set on the personal plane of the American ambassador in Pretoria, Edmondson. Using these photographs the Rhodesian racists, during the past few months, made air strikes on Angola and Zambia.

U.S. SEEKS APPROVAL TO STATION INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT IN TURKEY

LD271502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has asked Congress to earmark an additional $50 million in military aid for Turkey in FY 1980, ASSOCIATED PRESS reports. The U.S. President's letter to Congress says that this money is needed for Turkey to be able to continue fulfilling its obligations in NATO. In other words, the U.S. administration is trying to bind Turkey more strongly to the North Atlantic alliance, and--what is more important--to obtain the agreement of the Ecevit government to locate U.S. intelligence equipment on Turkish military bases. The Iranian revolution deprived the United States of the protector of its interests in the central and Near East region, and now Washington is trying everything to find a replacement for the overthrown shah regime.

TASS HITS WOODCOCK'S INTERFERENCE IN CHINA-VIETNAM RELATIONS

LD011509 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 1 May 79 LD

["Ambassador-Instigator"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

It is well known that many American diplomats have their own interpretations of such concepts as diplomatic tact, restraint and moderation, frequently interfering in the affairs of sovereign states in the most unforgivable fashion. Leonard Woodcock, the U.S. ambassador to China, is no exception. No, he does not interfere in the affairs of Beijing's ruling clique. Woodcock cannot allow himself to do that. (It would be more accurate to say that the State Department would not allow him to do so.) The ambassador, however, is allowed other things.

For example, he is allowed to blatantly interfere in the relations between China and Vietnam and in such a way, moreover, that no doubt remains as to which side American sympathies are on.

In an interview given in Beijing for the Washington STAR, the U.S. ambassador said in reference to Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: "There are signs that the Vietnamese, it seems, 'have not learned their lesson', that it might be necessary to teach them a second lesson." At the same time, however, Woodcock hypocritically added words to the effect that it is hoped that this won't happen. But this sentence calculated for public effect in no way altered the provocative substance of his words.

China's bold aggression against the neighboring country of Socialist Vietnam has fully exposed before the whole world the real essence of Beijing's hegemonistic schemes. Any connivance with such a policy, and even more any encouragement of it, looks like connivance with violence and diktat, with the attempts of the Beijing regime to plunge mankind into war. The criminal adventure of the present Chinese leaders, which has provoked decisive condemnation and indignant protest from all peaceful forces, was a failure. Nevertheless, from it, as one can see from the statements of a number of major statesmen, stem quite serious conclusions. Many are now being made to think about this in the capitals of many countries.

Against such a background, the pronouncements by Washington's official spokesman in Beijing become even more sharply discordant. The fact that the ambassador, who should as such represent his country abroad by assisting in every way in the strengthening of peace between states, makes such malicious and provocative statements, literally openly urging the country in which he is located to continue the policy, dangerous for the cause of universal peace, of expansion and aggression in Southeast Asia, can only evoke deep indignation and amazement.

An ambassador-provocateur? An ambassador-instigator? Even the chroniclers of contemporary Western diplomacy, who have seen a thing or two, have reason to shrug their shoulders in surprise. Woodcock, who aspires to notoriety in the role of some kind of Herostratus [Greek who burned the temple of Artemis at Ephesus in 356], and those behind him should remember: Never in history has the aggressor managed to remain unpunished. (This is also shown by the results of China's bandit attack on Vietnam.) Those who by various means encourage and urge on aggression, in the vain hope of warming their hands by the fire of "someone else's" war, meet just as unglorified an end.

REPORTAGE ON DPRK'S ARMED FORCES HOLIDAY CONTINUES

So Chol Report

LD011457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Celebration Meeting"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 April--A celebration meeting was held here devoted to the 47th anniversary of the creation of the Korean People's Army. So Chol, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Political Committee and chief of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate, delivered a report at the meeting.

In creating the Korean People's Army, he said, the Korean people acquired a revolutionary force which played a decisive role in the liberation of the motherland and defense of the country's freedom and independence. In its struggle against the imperialist aggressors, the Korean People's Army relied on the support of the fraternal socialist countries and always adhered to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Concerning the question of the reunification of the motherland, So Chol noted that U.S. imperialist policy was mainly to blame for the splitting of the Korean nation and now it is preventing the country's reunification.

Embassy Film Show

LD011459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Celebrating an Anniversary"]

[Text] Senior Col Yi Yong-il, army, navy and air force attache at the DPRK Embassy in Moscow, arranged a film show to mark Korean People's Army Foundation Day. The show was attended by Soviet generals and officers and also the army,navy and air force attaches of a number of embassies in Moscow.

MPRP'S TSEDENBAL CONDEMNS PRC POLICIES AT CC PLENUM

LD010727 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "MPRP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 April--An MPRP Central Committee plenum opened here today. Its agenda includes the study and introduction into practice of front-rank experience in all sectors of the country's national economy and culture. Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The party organizations' paramount task, he emphasized, is to study and introduce the front-rank experience of the fraternal socialist countries--above all, the historically significant experience of the CPSU and the Soviet Union--into all sectors of the national economy and culture.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are making the maximum effort to deepen the process of easing international tension and to end the arms race. Mongolia believes that the successful completion in the very near future of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is of paramount significance for insuring lasting peace.

Beijing's perfidious aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the speaker went on to point out, has totally refuted the myth that China is the "protector" of small and medium states. Beijing's military preparations and provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, its gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and its acts of incitement against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are a constituent part of China's strategic policy of establishing its domination of the world, primarily in Southeast Asia.

Guided by great-power, chauvinistic aims, Beijing's ruling circles are leading the country further and further away from socialism and are attempting to further exacerbate relations with the socialist states. The Chinese leadership's decision to terminate the friendship, alliance and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and the PRC was an anti-Soviet, antisocialist act.

The Mongolian people see it as their duty, Yu. Tsedenbal said in conclusion, to continue indefatigably strengthening friendship and solidarity with all peace-loving forces, with the peoples of the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries opposed to the imperialist policy of fueling tension and in favor of peace, detente and disarmament.

JAPANESE JOURNAL SCORES U.S. 'OCCUPATION' OF OKINAWA

LD020924 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 2, TASS--Okinawa Island, whose return to Japan was announced in May 1972, is still occupied by the USA. This conclusion is drawn by observer K. Kemmoti in an article in the May issue of the SHAKAITO journal.

After the United States declared the turning over to Japan of administrative rights in the island, the article says, the Americans continue occupying in Okinawa nearly 19 per cent of the island's territory (more than 260 square kilometres) used for its bases and installations. The regime of foreign military rule remains in this long-suffering island. The only change after the proclaimed "return" is that 12 bases of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" have been added to 88 U.S. bases and facilities.

The main U.S. military installations in the island are the White Beach Naval Base, which is used as a base for the supply of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and an airfield in Kadena. Also based on the island are strategic reconnaissance aircraft of the U.S. Air Force, huge ammunition depots, including nuclear depots, as well as units of the Marines.

There are almost 33 thousand U.S. servicemen and 53 thousand service personnel and members of the families of American offices in Okinawa at present.

All this, the article says, is evidence of the significance attached by the Pentagon to this "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Pacific. In addition, in answer to Washington's demand the Japanese National Defence Agency has stationed in recent years in Okinawa nearly 6,000 Japanese men and officers, who are to "assist", together with American troops, the United States in implementing its imperialist strategy in Asia.

Japan's progressive forces see a threat to peace and security of the country in the preservation of U.S. military presence in Okinawa and other areas of Japan. They demand that all the military bases in Japan's territory be immediately dismantled and the Japanese-American security treaty cancelled.

AFGHANISTAN CELEBRATES MAY DAY, FIRST ANNIVERSARY

IZVESTIYA Report

LD021033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch: "The Revolution's Firm Step: 27 April is the Anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan"]

[Excerpt] Kabul--The more evident the successes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in implementing transformations, the fiercer the resistance from the forces of reaction and counterrevolution, which continue to receive support from outside.

"Enemies of the revolution," H. Amin, Afghan prime minister and foreign minister, said in a recent interview with journalists, "are seeking to retard the country's advance, organizing plots against it and undertaking armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs." He pointed out that imperialist forces, reactionary regimes in the region and the world, left extremists and the reactionary clergy have united in their intrigues against the April revolution and revolutionary Afghanistan. It is they, H. Amin said, who are giving material and moral support to counterrevolutionary Afghan emigres who have found refuge outside the country. It is they who send agents, who have received preliminary training in special schools and centers, into the republic's territory disguised as Afghan citizens.

Revolutionary Afghanistan firmly stands guard over its gains. It deals a decisive rebuff to the counterrevolutionary forces and advocates peace in the region and throughout the world. The Afghan people are not alone in their just struggle for a bright new life. All the world's progressive forces, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are on their side. A few days ago the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium unanimously ratified the Afghan-Soviet friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session. Emphasizing that the treaty is a very important political document, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The Soviet people give Afghanistan's friendly people international assistance and support. We cherish and understand the aims of the Afghan revolution and the socioeconomic transformations being implemented in the interests of the working masses. It is no easy matter to fulfill these tasks. We know from our own experience that it is necessary to overcome the resistance of internal and external enemies and that persistence, self-control and cohesion are required. But we are firmly convinced that the new Democratic Afghanistan will emerge successfully from all the trails."

On the portentous day of the first anniversary of the April revolution the Soviet people wish their friend and good neighbor--Afghanistan--great new successes in implementing democratic transformations in the country and in defending the revolution, along with happiness and prosperity.

Taraki Television Speech

LD010809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a United Front"]

[Text] The 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era in the history of mankind. [paragraph continued]

Our April revolution was accomplished under the direct influence of the ideas of October, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, said on 26 April on central television on the occasion of the national holiday--the first anniversary of the April revolution.

The successful development of the revolution in Afghanistan gives our enemies no rest and arouses hatred in those classes which exist as a result of the cruel exploitation of the broad working masses, he said. In an attempt to discredit the ideas of the April revolution and restore their former economic domination they are seeking to hinder our progress. The reactionary circles, with the support of imperialism and international reaction, are working out secret plans, sabotaging the decisions of the organs of the people's power, carrying out armed provocations on the borders of Afghanistan and firing on settlements as a result of which children, women and old men are getting killed. Our enemies have also undertaken a number of armed attacks on the borders with Pakistan and also in Kunar and some other regions.

Nur Mohammad Taraki said that the Afghan people have resolutely demanded an end to these provocations. We proposed developing friendly ties, strengthening good neighborliness and thereby contributing to the cause of peace in this region, he said.

We assure you all that the valiant people of Afghanistan, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party and the government, are ready to rebuff any hostile onslaughts. The defense of the April revolution is the patriotic duty of all working people in our country. People's organizations have helped our armed forces to repulse all nationalist onslaughts, to expose the intrigues of imperialists and halt provocations by the reactionary forces of a number of states. This confirms once again that all Afghan working people as a single entity in the ranks of a united front and under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the people's government are opposing imperialism and the internal and international reaction.

One of the achievements of the People's Democratic Party and state was the formulation of the 5-year plan which we have embarked upon. When the plan is fulfilled our country will have a high level of economic and social development which will exert a great influence on the building of a new society without exploiters or exploited. In 5 years we plan to create hundreds of agricultural cooperatives which will bring together many peasants. Heavy industry will be rapidly developed. Mineral resources will also be placed at the service of the people.

We regard the conclusion of the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation with the Soviet Union as one of the most important achievements of the first year of the revolution in the political plane. This treaty will strengthen even more Afghanistan's political and economic independence. At present, relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are developing on the basis of fraternity and equality. They are close, good-neighborly relations. We will continue to seek to strengthen these relations in all spheres of life.

The Afghan people, Nur Mohammad Taraki said, will pursue a policy of independence, nonalinement, social development, and democracy and will uphold the cause of peace and peaceful coexistence and adhere to the policy of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs.

Taraki Press Conference

LD011626 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 1, TASS--Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), spoke at a press conference here. In his statement he spoke favourably of the development of Afghan-Soviet relations. In this connection he said: "We regard relations with the Soviet Union as very friendly and goodneighbourly. They are an example to everyone. The relations will remain such in future as well".

Nur Mohammad Taraki said that recently he had a meeting with the charge d'affaires ad interim of the USA to Afghanistan in view of the termination of U.S. aid to Afghanistan. During the conversation he expressed regret that the USA takes such measures of pressure with regard to Afghanistan.

Touching upon the question of conspiracies against the Afghan revolution, he confirmed that external forces are involved in them. The development of events shows, he said, in particular, that the Pakistani authorities had a bearing on the armed detachments' incursions into Afghan territory. Nevertheless we want to develop friendship with Pakistan and hope that the authorities of that country will realise the pernicious character of such actions and will prevent their recurrence.

He also touched upon the question of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs on the part of Iran. The Afghan leader emphasized that the DRA builds its relations with other countries on the principles of friendship, peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. We are a non-aligned state and we want to make more active our role in the movement of non-alignment. We shall do our best to play a positive role in the convocation of the conference of non-aligned countries in Havana.

A considerable part of Nur Mohammad Taraki's pronouncements were devoted to the country's internal problems. He pointed out that after the April revolution the Afghan working people have got an opportunity to actively participate in the country's political and social life. Under the leadership of the PDPA, he said, trade union youth, and women's organisations, and cooperatives have been set up and successfully function. The party's role and influence among the people steadily grow. This is convincingly illustrated by the current campaign to issue party cards.

The notion 'democracy', Nur Mohammad Taraki went on to say, has a different meaning in Afghanistan and in the West. To us democracy is democracy for the majority of the working people. We consider ourselves a more democratic country than those capitalist states where many members of society are destitute of any rights. Touching upon questions of the party's economic policy, Nur Mohammad Taraki voiced confidence that the implementation of the country's First Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan will bring Afghanistan closer to the set goal--a society free of exploitation of man by man.

He noted a successful progress of the land reform which is being widely supported by the peasants. The state encourages the peasants to unite into cooperatives through which the farmers will be provided with farm machinery, chemical fertilisers, and seeds. The leading local officials have been given strict instructions to act by a method of persuasion in carrying out the reform. Over the past year, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee went on to say, much as been done with a view to ensuring the equality of all the nationalities inhabiting the country.

Our state, he emphasized, is created on a class foundation, not on a national one. If a Pashtoon and a Hazara is an exploiter, he is an enemy of the people. The working people of all the nationalities are our friends.

Nur Mohammad Taraki specially pointed out that the freedom of religion is ensured in the country, and that the Government of the DRA has never persecuted and will never persecute people for their religious beliefs. Only those who came out against the people's power and in whose houses large sums of money in foreign currency, arms and radio transmitters have been found were arrested and await trial.

Amin May Day Speech

LD011805 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Viktor (Buzelevich) reports from the capital of Afghanistan:

As part of the celebration of the day of international solidarity between working people, May Day, a meeting took place today at the central stadium in Kabul. From the platform Hafoizollah Amin, prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, greeted the inhabitants of the capital and its guests. In his speech he stressed the successes achieved by the country and people during the past year. Comrade Amin noted especially the leading role and influence of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party in the country. The April revolution, he said, had already done a great deal for the working people. Land reform is proceeding successfully. Illiteracy is decreasing all the time in the country--over 1 million adults and children are presently at their desks. Afghanistan's women have become active members of a democratic society.

Hafizollah Amin stressed the continuing strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He called these relations a model of friendship and mutual understanding. Furthermore, Comrade Amin said that Afghanistan's working people are ready to give a resolute rebuff to those who are interfering in the country's internal affairs, and angrily condemn the attempts by the counterrevolution and the people's enemies to turn back the wheel of history and to put Afghanistan back into the fetters of slavery and poverty. The intrigues of internal and external reaction are doomed to failure. Our country's working people are fully determined to defend the gains of the people's revolution. We will allow no one to interfere in our peaceful and creative life, Comrade Amin said in conclusion.

Many Democratic Successes

LD271014 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--The national democratic revolution has brought about great changes in Afghanistan, PRAVDA's correspondent in Kabul today writes in the newspaper on the occasion of the first anniversary of the April revolution.

Over the year of existence of the people's power, the correspondent was told by deputy information and culture minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, editor in chief of the newspaper HALK the national publication of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, A.K. Nurzai. More has been done in Afghanistan for the broadest sections of the working people, than could be done over a whole century in the past.

And really, as a result of the revolution, the correspondent writes, the working people of Afghanistan have been delivered from the heavy yoke of the feudals, money-lenders and other exploiters. Control has been established over the prices of basic foods. Free medical aid is being expanded. A real war has been declared on illiteracy. More than 500 new schools have opened in the country. More than 800 thousand workers and peasants are attending courses for the elimination of illiteracy.

The land reform [words indistinct] country is regarded by the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as the most important measure, the dispatch points out. Therefore it is in the centre of Afghanistan's political and economic life. A total of 1.2 million hectares of land are to be distributed among the peasants.

The implementation of the First Afghan Five-Year Plan has been started in the country. It will be an important stage in the country's advancement on the road of non-capitalist development.

The socialist choice made by the Afghan people has met with fierce resistance from home and foreign reaction. Had it not been for the interference of the reactionary forces, the correspondent was told by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the country H. Amin, revolutionary Afghanistan would not be faced with so many complex problems. Ninety-eight per cent of the population in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are the working people resolutely supporting the April revolution and their government.

The USSR and Afghanistan have long been linked by relations of friendship and goodneighborliness, the foundation for which was laid 60 years ago by V.I. Lenin. Cooperation between the two countries is many-sided. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and, true to its Leninist principles, declared its resolute support for the efforts by the Afghan people, directed at the construction of a new life, the correspondent writes.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SCORES PRC'S ROLE AS 'ASIA'S POLICEMAN'

LD020854 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 2. TASS--The Chinese aggression against Vietnam is similar to its aggression against India in 1962, Soviet newsmen were told by noted Indian political figure Madhu Limaye, general secretary of the ruling Janata Party. Beijing, which has arrogated to itself the right to "judge" and "punish" the neighbour sovereign states, has today become Asia's policeman, he stressed.

Also characteristic is where Beijing is trying to find support, Madhu Limaye said. During his visit to Washington, Vice Premier of the PRC Council Deng Xiaoping made overtures to American hawks seeking their approval of aggression against the SRV.

Madhu Limaye declared for giving all-round aid to the people of Vietnam as well as for the recognition of the Government of Kampuchea, which came to power as a result of the overthrow of the barbarous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

LE FIGARO ITEM ON MOSCOW EXPLOITATION OF BALKAN TENSIONS

LD301047 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 April 1979 carries on page 1 and 3 a 900-word Vladimir Kostov article on the "Evolution of Soviet Policy in the Balkans" seen in the light of a book on the Macedonian question recently published by Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo member Tsola Dragoycheva. Kostov starts by pointing out that various developments in the international situation have highlighted the Soviet Union's need to gain a stronger hold in the Balkans. Since direct action is impossible, Kostov alleges that the Soviet Union intends to "exploit traditional tensions between the various Balkan states."

He adds that "it is in this context that Bulgaria is now raising the Macedonian question again." Mrs Dragoycheva's book is not just an isolated incident, he claims, and he mentions Bulgaria's rejection of Balkan regional cooperation and its campaign to alert Bulgaria's young people and army to the Macedonian question. He stresses that "this maneuver is aimed at the whole region" not just at annoying Yugoslavia, and he concludes that "a general re-awakening of Balkan nationalism is capable of destabilizing the region," in which case Moscow hopes to be left the task of "restoring order in a region so close to its borders."

RADIO COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF ALBANIAN PATRIOT

AU242110 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Commentary by unidentified observer devoted to commemoration of 55th anniversary of the death of Albanian patriot Avni Rustemi]

[Text] Our observer writes: 55 years have elapsed since the tragic death of Albanian patriot and internationalist Avni Rustemi. His name stands along with the most distinguished personalities of the Albanian liberation movement, such as Bajram Curi and Mihal Grameno. Avni Rustemi wholeheartedly welcomed Lenin's ideas, the ideas of October. On his proposal the Albanian parliament adjourned its (? second) meeting on 4 February 1924 as a sign of mourning for the death of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The Soviet people know that Avni Rustemi was an ardent supporter of friendship with Soviet Russia. In his speeches Avni Rustemi stressed that the Soviet Union was the most faithful defender of the inconstestable rights of the Albanian people for freedom and independence. The struggle initiated by Avni Rustemi and his comrades led to the victory of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Albania in June 1924. The assumption of power of the democratic government was received with open contempt and aversion in the West. It was only the Soviet Union which recognized the new Albanian Government and expressed its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it. In his note of best wishes sent to the new Albanian Government Chicherin, (?people's) commissar for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, said he expressed the firm belief that the friendship between our peoples would, by developing and strengthening, render many mutally beneficial results. The facts of history show that the Soviet Union has consistently tried to defend the interests of the Albanian people, supported the just struggle of the Albanian people for sovereignty and social progress and provided comprehensive aid in building the basis of the new society. The best sons of Albania, including Avni Rustemi, lived and fought for the sake of these noble ideals.

BRIEFS

CROATIAN POETRY DAYS--On 17 April the Ukraine's capital city gave a warm welcome to guests from the SFRY, participants in poetry days of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the Soviet Union. A delegation of men of letters headed by (Milivoj Slavicic), chairman of the Croatian Writers Union, has arrived to participate in the literary event. A literary soiree was held on the occasion of the opening of the Croatian poetry days in the Soviet Union. Present at the soiree was Slavoljub Aleksic, Yugoslav consul general in Kiev. During the poetry days the Yugoslav guests will meet the working people of Kiev, Lvov, as well as of Riga. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU]

TEXTS OF SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION ACCORDS PUBLISHED

Program for Peace, Detente

LD011509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Apparent text of "Program for the Further Development of Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and France in Favor of Detente and Peace"--words in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] The USSR and the French Republic,

Expressing their peoples' will to maintain stable, friendly relations, which is in accordance with ancient traditions, and also with the two countries' coinciding interests,

Reasserting that the extension of mutual accord and cooperation is an important and constant element in their foreign policy,

Being aware of the responsibility invested in them for preserving peace and true to international commitments, in particular in accordance with the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Fully determined to increase the role of Soviet-French cooperation in consolidating the relaxation of tension and ending the arms race, relying on experience accumulated in the course of cooperation, which is already in its second decade since it acquired a particularly close character,

Wishing to insure the preferential development of their mutual relations,

Elaborated, on the occasion of summit talks, the following program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favor of detente and peace.

1. General Provisions

The Soviet Union and France note with satisfaction that their relations are characterized by a constant, close political dialog and active cooperation in various spheres on a stable basis, which has been of significant benefit to each country and has strengthened trust and mutual understanding between them.

The sides agree that the deepening of political consultations and cooperation between them will be carried out by means of:

Regular--in principle, annual--summit meetings making use of various mutually acceptable forms of such meetings;

The continuation of confidential contacts by exchanging personal messages, and in case of necessity by direct communication between the Kremlin and the Elysee Palace;

Periodic meetings between foreign ministers or their representatives in accordance with the 1970 Soviet-French protocol;

The development of the practice of working contacts between the foreign ministries on questions of mutual interest;

Improving the machinery which has become established for cooperation in the sphere of the economy, trade, science and technology, in particular joint commissions and working parties;

Using means of constantly improving the acquaintance of the two countries' peoples with a view to developing mutual understanding and good will between them, in particular by means of cultural exchanges and contacts between Soviet and French citizens.

The sides attach special significance to the development of meetings and exchanges of delegations between USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and French members of Parliament.

2. Cooperation in the International Arena

The main aim of such cooperation between the Soviet Union and France is to help consolidate peace, strengthen detente, eliminate hotbeds of tension, and achieve real progress on the path toward disarmament. For the sake of achieving these goals they will develop both their own actions and their parallel actions.

Relaxation of International Tension

Considering that the task of AVERTING WAR is fundamental for all states, the Soviet Union and France solemnly declare that they will do everything in their power to deliver mankind from the threat of war.

They stress the significance they attach to the provisions of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act on the nonuse or threat of force, the peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for independence, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs. The sides again declare their determination to make their actions conform to these provisions both in relations with other states and in their mutual relations, and to make efforts to insure that these provisions become predominant in international life.

The Soviet Union and France express the conviction that in the present situation the POLICY OF DETENTE is the sole path making it possible to insure peace and establish relations of good neighborliness, accord and cooperation between states. In this connection they reassert their loyalty to the 1977 joint statement by the Soviet Union and France on the relaxation of international tension, and also their determination to carry out further actions in favor of detente both in their own policy and by joint efforts.

The Soviet Union and France consider that the basic direction in deepening detente in EUROPE is the implementation of all provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by all signatory states. In this context the Soviet Union and France express the hope that the Madrid meeting will pass successfully, and are ready to make their contribution with this in view. They advocate extending cooperation between European countries in all spheres provided for by the Final Act and note in this connection the significance of developing multilateral cooperation in the sphere of environmental conservation.

The Soviet Union and France stress that a positions of strength policy or a bloc of hegemonist policy is incompatible with peace and detente, as well as with the peoples' interests, and must in no way be encouraged. They reassert their support for the provisions of the UN Charter, aimed at averting or suppressing acts of aggression, and also their determination to exercise the responsibility arising for them from the charter, for the sake of the highest interests of peace and concord between peoples.

The Soviet Union and France will make full use of the provisions of the 1970 Soviet-French protocol and the 1971 principles of cooperation on insuring that both countries promote the restoration of peace in regions of conflict and the prevention of new conflicts. If situations arise which, in both sides' opinion, constitute a threat to peace or a violation of peace or cause international tension, the governments of the USSR and France will enter into contact with each other without delay in order to coordinate positions on all aspects of such situations and measures which will make it possible to cope with such situations.

The Soviet Union and France will exert resolute efforts to promote the PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF HOTBEDS OF TENSION and the settlement of unresolved international problems.

The Soviet Union and France advocate reducing tension in ASIA. They are in favor of the stable and peaceful development of that continent. The sides consider necessary, to this end, the renunciation of any acts of violence by all states, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of every state on the Asian Continent, noninterference from outside in internal affairs, and the right of every people to determine their destiny independently.

The Soviet Union and France will strive to insure that the hotbeds of tension in the NEAR EAST are eliminated. They are convinced that genuinely just and lasting peace in that region can be established only by means of an all-embracing settlement with the direct participation of all interested parties.

The Soviet Union and France will firmly advocate the need to observe the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders in AFRICA and the peaceful resolution of disputes by African states themselves with the help, if necessary, of their own organizations, without outside interference. They favor the speediest granting of independence to those peoples who have not yet acquired it and ending the policy of apartheid.

The sides believe that bilateral relations between all states must be constructed so as not to harm the worldwide process of detente but, on the contrary, to help improve the international situation as a whole.

In the interests of their cooperation in the international arena, the sides will encourage the comparison of analyses and predictions of the development of the most important trends of international politics between corresponding scientific institutions and in appropriate cases between foreign ministries.

Disarmament

The Soviet Union and France, being aware of the threat presented to the cause of peace by the arms race and noting that disarmament accords with the aspirations of peoples throughout the world, as was demonstrated by the 10th UN General Assembly special session, declare their intention of doing everything in their power to achieve real progress along this path, with the ultimate aim of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control.

The need to base arms limitation and disarmament measures on respect for every state's right to security and for all states' security interests and on the principle of not prejudicing any side participating in corresponding agreements;

A coordinated end to the further quantitative and qualitative growth in arms and armed forces, applying to all categories of arms taking into account their particular features; in the first instance this applies to states with a major military potential;

The complementary nature of the policy of detente and measures to strengthen security and trust in the military sphere and bring about disarmament;

The need to continue efforts begun within the framework of the SALT talks, with the aim of putting an end to the strategic arms race and beginning to actually reduce such arms;

The need for further efforts to avert the proliferation of nuclear weapons, including the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world;

The need for an approach to disarmament which takes into account the prevailing conditions in each part of the world;

The importance of efforts aimed at limiting trade in and deliveries of conventional arms on a basis agreed between all interested states;

The need for a collective examination by the states which signed the Helsinki Final Act of questions concerning the lessening of military confrontation and measures to strengthen trust and concerning reducing the concentration of arms and reducing arms in Europe;

The need for steps in the disarmament sphere to be accompanied by effective control measures, including the use of modern technical facilities--these measures must be in strict accordance with the nature of such steps and with the generally acknowledged principles of international law;

The link between disarmament and development: reducing the military budgets and expenditure of states, above all those with a considerable economic and military potential, using some of the resources thus liberated to give aid to developing countries.

The sides will cooperate in the United Nations and other international forums, in particular the Disarmament Committee, with a view to insuring progress in the cause of curbing the arms race and securing disarmament.

The Soviet Union and France believe that a field is now opening up for active consultations between them on limiting the arms race and disarmament with a view to insuring better understanding and rapprochement between each other's positions, and they declare their determination to continue efforts in this direction.

3. Economic Cooperation

The Soviet Union and France regard the new upsurge in the development of their cooperation and economic exchanges on a long-term and firm basis as an important constituent part of the present program. [paragraph continues]

Expressing satisfaction with the considerable results already achieved in this sphere, in particular with the growth in trade in the last 5 years, they set themselves the goal of achieving substantial new progress in the coming years, in accordance with both the nature of Soviet-French relations and the two countries' level of economic development.

Convinced of the important role of industrial cooperation in achieving this goal, they will make efforts to give it additional impetus by making use of the broad potential contained in economic agreements concluded during the present meeting.

The sides will particularly promote the implementation of major industrial projects. They will encourage the quest for new forms of cooperation and its spread to other spheres, and also the exchange of reciprocal economic information to make more efficient use of their economic potential.

The two countries' planning organs will carry out work aimed at greater mutual consideration for the economic needs of the USSR and France in the long term in developing their cooperation.

4. Scientific and Technical Cooperation

Placing a high assessment on the results of the 15 years of cooperation in this sphere, where rapid and in many cases impressive progress has been achieved, the sides will continue to encourage the deepening of this cooperation, notably by elaborating programs in the most promising directions such as the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the exploration of space, fundamental research and so forth. The sides will show concern for still greater linkage between the aims of scientific and technical cooperation and the needs of the two countries' economic development.

5. Contacts in the Military Sphere

The sides attach great significance, in the spirit of the policy of detente, to contacts in the military sphere which have become established between the Soviet Union and France, notably at the level of the two countries' top military leaders. They will continue and extend such contacts, being convinced that this strengthens the traditional respect of the two countries' armed forces toward each other.

6. Cultural Cooperation and Exchanges

The Soviet Union and France, regarding the wide cultural cooperation, exchanges and contacts which have become established between them as an effective means of rapprochement and strengthening friendship between the two peoples, will make efforts to insure their further all-round development.

In this connection the sides will seek to improve the Soviet and French people's familiarity both with each other's cultural heritage, language and history and with their contemporary activity and achievements. They will encourage meetings between young people from the two countries.

7. Cooperation on the Problems Facing Mankind

The Soviet Union and France, being aware that mankind must show solidarity both in order to avert the threat of war and in the face of problems which are of a universal nature and can only be resolved by the peoples' pooled efforts, declare their determination to coordinate their actions with each other, with all other states, and also with international organizations to seek a solution to such problems as environmental conservation, combating disease and hunger, improving the socioeconomic level of the developing countries, starting with the most deprived, exploring the Pacific Ocean and space, discovering new energy sources and so forth.

The sides have elaborated the present program on the basis of the conviction that its implementation will open up before the Soviet Union and France new horizons for cooperation for the sake of the present and future generations of Soviet and French people and will extend potentials for insuring firm and lasting peace.

Moscow, 28 April 1979.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

V. Giscard d'Estaing, president of France

Economic, Industrial, Technical Agreement

LD020859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of "Long-Term Program for Deepening Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and France in 1980-1990"]

[Text] The USSR and the French Republic,

Inspired by the desire to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation,

Seeking to strengthen the stable and long-term nature of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two states,

Referring to the provisions of the agreement on trade relations and on the statute of the USSR trade mission in France of 3 September 1951, to the 30 June 1966 Soviet-French declaration and the agreement on scientific, technical and economic cooperation of the same date, and to the 27 October 1971 agreement on developing economic, technical and industrial cooperation and the agreement on economic cooperation in 1980-1985 signed on that date,

Noting with satisfaction that economic cooperation has yielded positive results for the mutual benefit of both states and in particular that the program for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of the economy and industry for a 10-year period from 10 July 1973, supplemented by the protocols of 6 December 1974 and 22 June 1977, has been successfully implemented,

Reasserting their desire to continue to develop and deepen economic, industrial and technical cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Have elaborated the present program for cooperation in 1980-1990.

1. General Provisions

The two sides will continue their efforts aimed at deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation on a stable and long-term basis.

With a view to further strengthening the base for carrying out present and future projects for cooperation between interested enterprises and organizations, the sides will make efforts to encourage:

--Cooperation on the basis of balance [sbalansirovannost] and mutual advantage;

--The conclusion of long-term agreements and contracts between Soviet foreign trade organizations and French firms;

--The development of contacts between competent Soviet organizations and French firms, in particular to insure wide reciprocal information on concrete potentials for cooperation.

The sides have agreed to promote the development of new avenues and forms of cooperation making it possible to make fuller use of each country's technical, industrial and natural potentials. They will seek to take into account the potentials offered by exchanging patents and licenses, and scientific and technical experience and by cooperation with third countries.

Within the bounds of their competence the sides will promote the implementation of cooperation projects. They have agreed that equipment and technological processes supplied must accord with the foremost achievements of technology and be offered on competitive terms.

Acknowledging the significance of financing for the further development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation, within the framework of their relevant legislation the sides will make efforts to grant credits on the most favorable and mutually acceptable terms possible.

The sides have agreed to encourage the deepening of cooperation in the following fields in particular:

--Industry,

--Agriculture,

--Trade,

--Transport.

2. Cooperation in the Sphere of Industry

The sides believe that one of the most important avenues in cooperation between the USSR and France is cooperation in the sphere of industry. They express confidence that continuing to deepen and improve cooperation in this sphere will make it possible to make fuller use of the advantages arising from production specialization in the two countries and will promote the fuller satisfaction of their requirements for industrial products and raw materials.

The sides note that the following industrial sectors are most promising for the further development of economic cooperation; energy, in particular new forms of energy, energy transmission and energy saving; electronics, including electronic information and computer facilities; machine building, including machine-tool building; metallurgy, chemicals and petrochemicals. They also agreed to continue cooperation in the sphere of color television, video and sound recording, vehicle building, the aircraft industry, the construction materials industry and light and food industry.

Considering that existing agreements in the sphere of energy and chemicals considerably promote the expansion of Soviet-French cooperation, the sides will promote the conclusion as necessary of agreements on cooperation in the other industrial sectors mentioned above.

The sides have agreed that the forms of cooperation in the sphere of industry will be:

--Participation by French companies and banks in the construction of industrial complexes in the USSR, and also participation by Soviet organizations in the construction of industrial projects in France;

--The construction in the USSR of enterprises to manufacture products in which both sides are interested, on the basis of full or partial payment for equipment supplied, licenses and technical documentation with deliveries of products from these or other enterprises;

--The organization of cooperation in the production of industrial products to satisfy the requirements of the USSR and France, and also for supplying third countries;

--Offering services associated with industrial production, including work on designing industrial complexes, scientific research work and so forth.

A. Cooperation in the Construction of Industrial Complexes in the USSR and France

The sides noted that the implementation of the program for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of the economy and industry for a 10-year period signed on 10 July 1973 confirmed the importance, for insuring the further expansion of long-term economic cooperation, of the conclusion of agreements and contracts on the construction in the USSR and France of enterprises whose output could in the long term be of interest to both countries.

Examples of such fruitful cooperation are the participation of Soviet organizations in deliveries of metallurgical and metalworking equipment to France and the participation of French firms in the creation of vehicle enterprises in the USSR and in deliveries of equipment for a number of enterprises in the chemicals, petrochemicals and gas industries and so forth.

The basic avenues of Soviet-French cooperation in the construction of enterprises on the basis of possible deliveries of equipment, licenses and technical documentation are listed in Appendix I.

B. Cooperation in the Construction of Enterprises in the USSR on the Basis of Full or Partial Compensation

There has been considerable development of such a promising form of cooperation as participation by French firms in the creation of industrial complexes in the USSR with the payment of the cost of equipment and licenses, as well as credits, wholly or partially with products from these complexes or other enterprises.

Typical examples of such cooperation are agreements and contracts for the delivery from France to the USSR of equipment for the production of styrene, polystyrene and other chemical products and for an aluminum production complex.

Projects of this kind will be examined by the authorities in both states in accordance with their significance and depending on the potentials existing in both countries. Talks on concluding agreements and contracts on such projects will take place between appropriate Soviet organizations and interested French firms.

The basic avenues of cooperation in the construction of enterprises in the USSR on the basis of complete or partial compensation for equipment purchased and licenses by deliveries of manufactures products are listed in Appendix II.

C. Joint Production and the Development of Industrial Production Sharing

The sides note that production sharing [kooperatsiya] and joint production could play an important part in Soviet-French cooperation, and have agreed to encourage their development.

The sides believe that developing and expanding production sharing on a balanced basis creates new potentials for the diversification of reciprocal trade, and also for increasing the deliveries of machinery and equipment, other finished goods, semi-finished goods and energy sources.

Forms of such cooperation could be, in particular, joint planning, participation in manufacture and joint sales of products.

Possible avenues of cooperation between Soviet organizations and French firms in industrial production sharing are listed in Appendix III.

3. Cooperation in the Sphere of Agriculture

The sides note that the development of agricultural production is an important factor in both countries' economic progress. The 24 March 1975 Soviet-French agreement on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture laid good foundations for the development of cooperation.

The sides believe that favorable potentials exist for deepening cooperation in this sphere with a view to making more efficient use of the two countries' resources and natural conditions and increasing agricultural productivity.

In this connection they will do everything possible to promote the development of cooperation in agriculture.

4. Expanding the Exchange of Goods

The sides note that trade is the concrete expression of deepening cooperation. They believe that the implementation of the present program and the further development of all forms of cooperation create favorable new preconditions for increasing the exchange of goods between the two countries.

The sides will also make all necessary efforts to expand the range of reciprocally supplied goods, in particular by increasing deliveries from the USSR to France of machines, equipment and other industrial products.

5. The Development of Cooperation in the Sphere of Transport

The sides note with satisfaction the progress achieved in the sphere of transport. They note that an important role is played in the development of such cooperation by a number of Soviet-French agreements. They refer to:

--The provisions of the 3 September 1951 agreement between the USSR Government and the French Government on trade relations and on the statute of the USSR trade mission in France,

--The 26 June 1958 agreement between the USSR Government and the French Government on air communications,

--The 20 April 1967 maritime agreement between the USSR Government and the French Government,

--The 20 April 1973 agreement between the USSR Government and the French Government on international motor traffic.

The sides believe that the development of economic relations between the two countries and increased trade exchange open up favorable prospects for new progress in cooperation in the sphere of transport, in particular by investigating better ways of exploiting the sides' potentials. One important avenue of work in this sphere will be the use of the most rational and progressive means of transport.

6. Concluding Provisions

Representatives of the two sides will meet at least once a year, in France and the USSR alternately, to monitor progress in fulfilling the present program. The representatives' reports will be regularly submitted for examination by the Permanent Soviet-French Joint Commission.

As it is implemented, the present program may be supplemented by the sides' mutual agreement, on the basis of their requirements and potentials.

The present program comes into force as of 1 January 1980 and will be in force until 31 December 1990.

Concluded in Moscow on 28 April 1979 in two copies, each in Russian and French, both texts having identical force.

[Signed] For the USSR: L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

For the French Republic: V. Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic.

Five-Year Economic Agreement

LD021059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of "Agreement Between the USSR and France on Economic Cooperation in 1980-1985"]

[Text] The USSR and France,

Taking into account the paramount significance of economic cooperation for developing relations between the two states,

Rating highly the substantial progress achieved in economic cooperation between the two states and particularly the successful implementation of the 1975-1979 economic cooperation agreement between the USSR and France signed at Rambouillet 6 December 1974,

Wishing to extend, strengthen and expand economic cooperation between the two states on a lasting and long-term basis on the principles of equality and mutual advantage,

Citing the provisions of the agreement on trade relations and the statute on the Soviet trade mission in France dated 3 September 1951, the joint declaration of 30 June 1966, the scientific, technical, and economic cooperation agreement of the same date, the agreement on developing economic, technical and industrial cooperation dated 27 October 1971, and the 1980-1990 long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation of this date,

Confirming their desire to further develop and deepen mutually advantageous cooperation in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed in Helsinki 1 August 1975,

Have agreed to the following:

Article I.

Both sides will continue their efforts to develop and strengthen economic cooperation between the two states.

This cooperation will be implemented primarily in those economic areas with the most favorable potential for development. Both sides will take all necessary steps for this.

In particular, both sides will promote the implementation of projects of mutual interest. Appropriate contracts will be concluded on terms similar to those in the world market.

Article II.

Both sides pledge with all the means at their disposal to promote the implementation of major projects of mutual interest, including projects which could be implemented on a barter basis in accordance with the legislation in force in each of the states.

Article III.

Both sides will encourage initiative aimed at developing industrial cooperation, including joint production, between competent enterprises and organizations.

To this end they will continue to take steps within their competence to facilitate conditions for the implementation of such cooperation.

Article IV.

Recognizing the importance of finance questions for the development of economic relations, both sides will continue their efforts to grant credits on the most favorable possible terms within the framework of their legislation.

Article V.

Subject to the laws in force in each of the states, competent Soviet and French organs will accordingly continue to assist in accrediting French firms in the USSR and in creating Soviet-French joint companies in France.

Article VI.

For the purpose of developing the cooperation envisaged in this agreement, each side pledges to assist in the appropriate manner the other country's organizations, enterprises and firms and their employees in acquiring or renting suitable official premises and living accomodation; in importing requisite office equipment and stationery; in hiring employees and in issuing visas, including visas which can be used repeatedly, to the appropriate competent officials and representatives of such organizations, enterprises and firms and to members of their families; and to assist such people's journeys on business around the territory of the host country.

Article VII.

Representatives of both sides will meet at least annually, alternately in France and the USSR, to monitor progress in implementing this agreement and the 1980-1990 long-term program for deepening cooperation, and also to devise steps to insure implementation.

Article VIII.

This agreement will be effective from 1 January 1980 through 31 December 1985.

Both sides retain the right to hold possible consultations in accordance with their international obligations, although in such a way as to insure that such consultations will not prejudice the basic aims of this agreement.

Concluded in Moscow 28 April 1979 in two copies, each in Russian and French, both versions being equally valid.

[Signed] For the USSR, L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

For France, V. Giscard d'Estaing, president of France

'CERTAIN PROVINCIALISM' IN UK LABOR PARTY 'EXPERTS' DETECTED

LD012216 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Coming up now is "Glance at the British Scene" by Vadim Nekrasov. He writes about the NATO Florida decision and the election (?front) in Britain:

One can't say international affairs and British foreign policy in its present complex context have been out of the picture altogether in this election campaign. But it is undoubtedly true they have actually been relegated to the background. Does this mean, however, that the situation in the world is of little concern to most British voters? I doubt it, for everyone knows how closely domestic and foreign policy issues have become intertwined in our day. Developments in the world often have not just an influence but a decisive impact on the political situation in this or that country. Take the problem of military expenditures. Intended nominally to assure national security, they actually impose a heavy burden on a country's production potential, contributing no less weightily to the rise in the cost of living.

To determine the dividing line beyond which defense spending ceases to serve the national interest and becomes [words indistinct] for a few and a scourge for the whole of society. That would appear to be the job of any politician aware of his duty to the people. Wherever this is not done, an observer cannot help asking what are the real objectives of the party evading these issues, so important to the presently so unstable British economy? Let me say bluntly that Labor's election manifesto provides no grounds for thinking that its authors sought to focus electoral attention on this major problem of our day, that of consolidating and furthering the relaxation of tensions which has had a favorable effect on the international climate not only in Europe but in the whole world. What makes this seem all the more odd is this: Unlike their Conservative predecessors, who openly showed themselves to be in favor of maintaining international tension, the Labor leadership has, since 1974--albeit not always consistently but that is another matter--contributed to the relaxation process. Moreover, Labor would appear to have a definite advantage to derive from the present electoral stand of the Tories for more vigorous military construction, that is, for substantially boosting military expenditures to the detriment of the social services.

Let's glance at the international situation in terms of the most pressing tasks of the day. Clearly, at the top of the list will be the tasks of putting into effect all the provisions of the Final Act of the European security conference, extending political relaxation to the military field and ending the arms race. The Labor manifesto, unlike its Tory counterpart, does not ignore these tasks but it speaks of them in such general terms, so lacking in any binding undertaking, that one can hardly escape the impression of an indifferent attitude to them. Or consider this fact: After mentioning the Final Act the authors of the Labor manifesto extract from it but one point, that of human rights in the artificial form in which it was popular among Western politicians a year or so ago. Nowadays it has ceased to be attractive even to its American makers for it has proved sterile.

Nor can one refrain from voicing surprise at the fact that, literally a few days ago, the British defense secretary, Fred Mulley, took an active part in the Florida meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group when it discussed deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. British participation in modernizing the NATO nuclear potential is bound to entail additional military allocations. And that conflicts directly with the Labor election manifesto pledge to reduce spending on the arms race. What does all this indicate? Does it perhaps indicate a certain provincialism in the present political thinking of Labor's experts on public opinion? Not a very flattering characteristic for a party claiming to lead a country that for over a century was in the forefront of world political thought!

MAIN ISSUE OF BRITISH ELECTION STRUGGLE IS ECONOMY

LD011219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Report by correspondent B. Strelnikov: "Britain With Elections in the Offing"]

[Excerpt] London, April--It is a month since the man in the traditional white wig and black robe went out onto the steps of Westminster Palace to announce the dissolution of the British Parliament. The election campaign is now coming to an end.

The leaders of the two main parties--Labor and Conservative--have left London and are roaming the country, seeking support from voters. Naturally, they are both full of promises. Each abuses his or her rivals and propounds his or her party's election program, which they solemnly call a "manifesto" here. Of course, the speeches by the main contenders for prime minister in the next government contain the traditional election rhetoric and political wrangling which can be confusing to the voters. One thing is clear, however: The main struggle centers on the country's economic situation which, to put it mildly, leaves much to be desired.

When commenting on the foreign policy sections of the two main political parties' election manifestos, local commentators observed above all that the Laborites' election program contains a pledge to reduce the proportion of national resources expended on military needs but, at the same time, it lacks firm guarantees that the party's 1974 pledge not to rearm Britain with a new generation of nuclear weapons will be fulfilled. Taking into account the mood of many voters, the Labor Party is attaching special significance, judging by the election manifesto, to strengthening peace and relaxation of international tension, and to improving relations with the Soviet Union. In this respect its program differs markedly from the program put forward by the Conservatives, who are trying to intimidate the voter with the "threat from the East" and are resolutely proclaiming as their task the painstaking observance of all Great Britain's NATO commitments, the activation of military building and the speeding up of the arms race. The Conservatives are bluntly stating their intention to sharply increase military expenditures and the size of the armed forces.

What are the parties' chances of victory? At the moment no serious commentators would risk predicting the outcome of the election. The Communist Party of Great Britain, which has fielded candidates in 40 constituencies, makes a profound analysis of the country's ills and suggests ways of overcoming them. In its election manifesto the Communist Party demands the curbing of the monopolies' power, the nationalization of oil extraction in the North Sea, bigger capital investments in industry and housing construction, and more money for education and medical services. The British communists are calling for a reduction in military expenditures and the injection of the money thus released into the economy. They want to get Britain out of NATO and the Common Market and want to close down American military bases on British territory. This program is truly in keeping with Britain's national interests and the aspirations of the British working people.

PORTUGUESE CP "CONFIDENT" OF BROADER POPULAR SUPPORT

LD301455 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 April 1979 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word Lisbon dispatch dated 24 April by PRAVDA correspondent B. Kotov under the heading "Portugal: The First 5 Years," outlining some events and reforms which have taken place in Portugal in the past 5 years and including the following passage:

"The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], true to its policy of defending the gains of the April revolution, advocates the removal of the current government from power. The PCP considers that the cabinet, both in its extra-party and extra-parliamentary form, which contradicts constitutional norms, and in its political course, is incapable of solving national problems but is merely exacerbating existing difficulties. As an alternative the PCP proposes either the creation of a democratic government on the basis of the existing leftwing majority in Parliament--a government which would implement a democratic policy--or the dissolution of Parliament and the holding of early elections. In the search for a solution the PCP is prepared to hold immediate talks with other democratic forces, primarily the Socialist Party.

"The communists, as distinct from representatives of other parties, are not afraid to hold meetings with the voters, confident as they are that the elections, as PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal has repeatedly said, will bring them and all leftwing forces new success and even broader support from the people."

GENERAL MIKHAIL MILSHTEYN GIVES INTERVIEW WHILE IN FRG

For the text of an interview with USSR Gen Mikhail Abramovich Milshteyn, section chief at the Institute of the United States of America and Canada, published in FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU on 30 April, assessing the military-political situation in Europe, see the 1 May Federal Republic of Germany section of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FRG INTELLIGENCE ORGANS CONDUCTING 'INADMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES'

LD252324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

["Scandal in FRG in Connection With Illegal Acts of Intelligence Organs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 April--"Constitutional rights are being violated in the FRG under the cover of secrecy and under the pretext of insuring state security. Dossiers are being started on citizens. Their contacts with socialist countries are noted," writes the Bonn correspondent of IZVESTIYA. The correspondent comments on the scandal which has broken out in West Germany over the photographing of passports of West German citizens going to the socialist countries on business or tourist trips by FRG border control staff.

"Authoritative representatives openly admit that copies of visas issued by socialist states are needed by West German intelligence for better forgery of documents supplied to its agents abroad. Secretary of State Schuler, who is responsible for the intelligence service activities, thus said that photographic material is "absolutely necessary for carrying out the tasks of intelligence abroad." "In itself such a frank admission says much," the correspondent continues. "It shows that very influential circles in West Germany are trying, against the spirit of detente and cooperation, to continue inadmissible activities against the socialist countries. It was not by accident that both opposition parties--the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union--have jumped to the rescue of the border service and intelligence bodies whose doubtful operations have now come to the surface.

But concern about "impeccable" false documents for spies is only one of the motives for the operations carried out at border posts in the FRG. Their other aim is to load the computers in Pullach with data about FRG citizens who visit socialist countries and maintain business or personal contacts with them. For the opponents of detente such people are unreliable, suspect and therefore must be checked.

MOSCOW ACCUSES U.S. OF APPLYING PRESSURE ON JORDAN

LD020742 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World," program]

[Text] Judging from reports carried by U.S. newspapers, one would conclude that Washington has made every attempt to drag other Arab states--particularly Jordan--into the separate deal. New York TIMES observer Gwertzman insists that the United States increased pressure on Jordan to make it participate in the forthcoming talks fixed by the Camp David deal. The New York TIMES believes, for this reason, that President Carter's administration intends to use the same method it used on Egypt, namely, to give military aid to Jordan.

The paper quotes officials in the U.S. administration as saying that it is possible Israel may initiate a meeting with the Arabs and really abandon its military and political control of the West Bank. But it is known that the aggressor does not contemplate returning the West Bank to the Arabs. Last Sunday, Israeli Prime Minister Begin stated that Israel will firmly and resolutely implement the 5-year plan to build settlements in the West Bank. Thus Begin has proved once again his government's determination to annex the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights to Israel.

In a word, the U.S. administration is trying to muddy the water regarding the destiny of the West Bank for the purpose of dragging Jordan onto the bandwagon of the separate deal policy. President Carter's administration is using its military aid to Jordan for this purpose. It is worth mentioning that the United States stopped its financial aid to Jordan as punishment for implementing the resolutions of the Baghdad conference. But, as King Husayn had said more than once, his country will continue to carry out these resolutions.

EGYPTIAN REPRISALS AGAINST OPPONENTS OF COLLUSION

LD011938 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 1, TASS--According to reports from the ARE, Egyptian authorities are stepping up reprisals against patriots who reject the shameful capitulatory collusion with Israel. As the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI writes, a group of army officers who planned an organised action against the As-Sadat regime was arrested in Egypt recently. Arrests were also made in the Egyptian capital among officers of the republican guard, according to the weekly. AL-KIFAH, AL-'ARABI points out that the authorities of the area are trying in every way to keep these facts secret and to prevent them from becoming known both inside the country and outside it.

Seeking to suppress any manifestations of opposition to the existing regime, As-Sadat at the same time readily performs the role of imperialism's gendarme in the Middle East and in Africa.

Already today this unseemly role is manifesting itself in Oman where, on an instruction by the president of the ARE, Egyptian troops took the place of Iranian ones with a view to suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the people of Oman. As the London FINANCIAL TIMES reports, at present another 15,000 Egyptian soldiers are preparing to go to Oman.

At Washington's estimate, As-Sadat is exactly the figure that can take the place of the shah overthrown by the Iranian revolution, said G. Habash, general secretary of the Peoples Front for the Liberation of Palestine, when As-Sadat speaks of [words indistinct] the Egyptian Army, this means that new types of weapons will be used not for the purposes of liberation of the occupied Arab lands but for a struggle against the national patriotic forces in the countries of the Arab East and Africa, G. Habash said in an interview with the weekly AD-DUSTUR.

PAPER SEES LINK BETWEEN MIDEAST TREATY, LEBANESE EVENTS

LD241917 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--There is a direct link between the Camp David treaty that was signed by As-Sadat and Begin and the separatist statement of Major Haddad who deserted the Lebanese Army, Leonid Zaviyalov writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA. Haddad's action has been planned on Israel's bid. Its purpose is to create a bridgehead in the south of Lebanon as an initial step along the road of implementation of the U.S.-Israeli plan of launching offensive actions against Palestinian military units that are deployed south of Sidon, the units that are protecting the Arab people of Palestine and its rights. The betrayal of the Arab people of Palestine made at Camp David prompted the steps aimed at the destruction of the whole people living in the south of Lebanon. And all the while As-Sadat and Begin are engaged in a demagogic talk about granting the autonomy to the Palestinians living in the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The signing of the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel increased still more the danger to the national interests of the Arab nation, the author writes. The so-called "Major Haddad's state" is nothing but a military bridgehead from which Israel began launching offensing operations against the Palestinian people and started destroying the people on a mass scale. Haddad's group is backed by Israel. It is Israel that is arming the group and urging it to struggle against the Palestinian movement.

It is not the first time that Haddad emerges on the Lebanese scene. Two years ago, with Israel's backing, he tried to implement the separatist designs with regard to the south of Lebanon, to tear away the land claimed by the Israeli aggressors. He has failed to achieve this then. And now brazen Israeli occupiers decided to defy the United Nations peace-keeping forces and the independent Lebanese state as a whole. A new front against Arab countries has actually been opened. Tracing the direction of the threads of the plots, it is possible to see that they lead to the United States.

The separate agreements at Camp David, Leonid Zaviyalov notes, have led to the accumulation of the explosive mass in the Middle East that now broke out in the flame of war in the territory of the Lebanese state. Israel, the aggressor, backed by the United States and Egypt, should not be allowed to tear away with impunity a territory of the independent state of Lebanon and to be destroying the Arab people of Palestine. The United Nations should not be silent when its decisions are being violated. It must use all the powers it has under the United Nations Charter so as to stop the Israeli aggression and ensure implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council adopted in connection with Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

OMAN LIBERATION FRONT LEADER IN MOSCOW PRAISES USSR SUPPORT

LD011304 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Oman Liberation Front, Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadhi strongly criticized the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty and condemned the capitulatory line of President as-Sadat.

In a statement to Radio Moscow, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadhi stressed the importance and effectiveness of the assistance that the socialist states, and particularly the Soviet Union, have extended and continue to extend to the peoples of the Arab countries struggling for their rights, including the people of Oman.

The delegation of the Oman Liberation Front today met with representatives of Soviet social circles at the premises of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity in Moscow.

IZVESTIYA on Visit

LD020911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, headed by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadhi, chairman of the front's Central Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 24 through 29 April at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

During meetings and talks with representatives of the Soviet public, the delegation informed them of the Omani patriots' struggle against the puppet regime of Qabus, for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Oman and for their country's free and democratic development.

On the Soviet side firm support was expressed for the Omani patriots' just struggle, and the great significance of the united action by all progressive Arab forces to rebuff the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and their allies was stressed.

MAY DAY COMMENTARY URGES IRANIANS TO FOIL 'ENEMIES'

LD012330 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: I sincerely congratulate you on May Day, the celebration of the international solidarity of the laborers. This year for the first time, you are celebrating May Day after the triumph of the popular, anti-imperialist, liberation and national revolution in your country. The people of the Soviet Union are sincerely happy at this magnificent and valuable triumph and hope for the freedom, progress and well-being of the Iranian nation.

In the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of May Day 1979, which were announced at an early stage of our celebrations, fiery greetings were sent to the people of Iran who carried out the revolution. I know that Iranian laborers like May Day celebrations. Even during the darkest period of the shah's dictatorship, you always tried to celebrate May Day. The memory of the May Days of that (?evil) period when Iranian laborers demonstrated and asked for improvements in their conditions and an end to be put to the headstrong actions of the Anglo-Iranian oil company and imperialism be ended, will go down in history. The officials scattered the demonstrators, arrested them and executed them. During the period of the Iranian struggle for the nationalization of the oil industry, demonstrators who took part in May Day celebrations were flattened under tanks in the same way as during the recent revolutionary battles against the shah's regime.

We, the people of the Soviet Union, are happy for you now that an end has been put to that situation. The rotten monarchical system collapsed and a republic has been established in Iran. Now, in all the countries of the world, Iran is known as the country of the revolution and a nation of champions.

Of course, the Iranian Republic faces many difficulties. The economic situation should be straightened out and the needs of all the people should be met in work and housing, and arrangements should be made so that medical services are available to all. Illiteracy should be eradicated and many other social problems should be solved.

I have no doubt that no matter how difficult these problems are, the people of Iran are able to deal with them, but in order to solve these difficulties, now, more than at any other time, the unity and solidarity of healthy and revolutionary forces should be strengthened. Imperialist agents and unpunished SAVAK agents should not be allowed to create disunity and differences in the ranks of the revolutionary strugglers. One should not iorget that the enemies of Iranian freedom have still not given up. For example, a short time ago newspapers reported that a secret, antirevolutionary organization with 2,000 members had been discovered. It became clear that this organization was closely affiliated with the CIA, which has taken part in many filthy actions against Iran. For example, with the help of the CIA, the legal government of Dr Mosaddeq was overthrown and the regime resulting from a (?coup d'etat) was established in your country. Even today the imperialists are willing to return the situation to its old form and to assume again all the benefits that they lost in Iran. They want, as before, to use Iran as a source of oil and an important strategic bridge and as the policeman of the area and a big buyer of weapons. They want to make use of any kind of differences in the ranks of parties and various political groupings in Iran for the sake of attaining their filthy goals. For this reason, the more solidarity existing in the ranks of the Iranian patriots and the solidarity of its anti-imperialist strugglers, the sooner you will attain the complete triumph of freedom and equality and justice in your country, and the horizon of a new life in the sky of the Iranian Republic will shine more brilliantly.

Dear friends, I once again congratulate you on May Day and hope that all your hopes and wishes which the triumph of the revolution has aroused in your hearts be fulfilled and realized.

MOSCOW NOTES DIFFERING COURSES OF IRAN, EGYPT

LD012010 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister Amir Entezam has declared his country's intention to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the current Egyptian regime. Entezam emphasized the fact that Iran is in solidarity with the Arab countries which oppose the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and it unreservedly supports the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its inalienable legitimate rights.

As is known, Iran has severed all relations with Israel and has stopped supplying it with oil since the overthrow of the shah's regime. As a symbolic gesture, the headquarters of the Israeli representation to Tehran was handed over to the PLO representation.

It is no less significant that the leaders of the new Republican Iran have categorically refused to play the role of gendarme in the Middle East and Persian Gulf as previously done by the shah's regime under instructions from the United States. This role is now assumed by As-Sadat's regime in concerted action with Israel--a main force which U.S. imperialism has long been using to try to crush the progressive liberation forces and movements in the region.

Egyptian troops have already been dispatched to Oman to replace the Iranian troops who left. To please the United States and Israel, As-Sadat's regime opposes all progressive regimes which adopt a clear-cut anti-imperialist stance as regards events in the region. This is particularly expressed in the campaign of provocative threats of official Cairo against Libya. OCTOBER, the Egyptian weekly known as mouthpiece of the Egyptian president, recently expressed such threats.

Thus in an article published on 29 April, the weekly does not deny the possibility of an attack by the Egyptian Army against Libya. This is the logic of servility to imperialism. Having undertaken this course, the Egyptian regime attaches itself to the camp of enemies of Arab countries and peoples. Having rejected this policy, Iran has become an (?ally) of the Arab world in its struggle to defend its legitimate interests and aspirations.

BRIEFS

ARAB ENGINEERS SUSPEND EGYPT--Rabat, April 26, TASS--The participants in the current session of the Arab Engineers' Union in Marrakech suspended Egypt's membership of this inter-arab organization. The decision was taken in accordance with the resolutions of the Baghdad conference of foreign and economics ministers on political and economic sanctions against Egypt after As-Sadat's signing of the separate deal with Israel. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD]

SOVIET SHIPPING TO SYRIA--The motor vessel Sergey Vasilyev has just arrived in the port of Tartus, the 10th ship of the Soviet Danube shipping line to have visited the Syrian Arab Republic this year. Transport vessels of the Black Sea, Azov and other of our shipping lines are also in that country's harbors. They are bringing Syria equipment, machines, ferrous rolled metals, light and freight motor vehicles, steel and pipes. Supplies of Syrian cargoes to the Soviet Union have grown: They include cotton fiber, silk fabrics, knitwear and textile goods. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD]

MUZOREWA PROMISES COOPERATION WITH S. AFRICA 'RACISTS'

LD011914 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The United Nations Security Council has denounced the recent election fraud in Rhodesia.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who won the so-called elections just held in Rhodesia because the Salisbury racist authorities helped him, has declared that as the future prime minister he's ready to cooperate also with the South African rulers to establish law and order in the country. Here is a brief comment by our news analyst:

It is impossible to find a leader now who would agree to advertise so openly his cooperation with the South African racists. Who would like to risk his reputation? But Abel Muzorewa does this easily--easily and irresponsibly. Because any person turns into a political corpse if he bases his activity on the support of the racists. It is true though that the people who have won these so-called elections in Rhodesia have actually no one else to rely upon. The Zimbabwe people have declared repeatedly that they regard the Patriotic Front, that denounced the shameful fraud with elections from the very beginning, this is an organization that is struggling for real not sham independence of the Zimbabwe people.

So, Bishop Muzorewa's pronouncements about being ready to develop cooperation with the worst enemies of the African peoples, the South African racists, are only emphasizing the depths to which the man has fallen.

ZAMBIAN PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD0111312 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, May 1, TASS--President Carter's statement to the effect that the recent so-called elections in Rhodesia are a step in the right direction caused bewilderment among most of the Africans, says the editorial article in the newspaper TIMES OF ZAMBIA. Evaluating U.S. policies vis-a-vis the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples as frankly reactionary, the newspaper stresses that the USA, which is an imperialist neo-colonialist power, is not interested that the people of South African [as received] should gain genuine independence.

Since the time Washington and London have begun displaying initiative in quest of a "peaceful settlement" of the Rhodesian problem, they have practically always teamed up with the racialists, the TIMES OF ZAMBIA stresses. The proposal of the United Nations Organizations on the granting of independence to Namibia was also deadlocked because of the West's reluctance to pursue a firm line towards the South African occupiers. Thus, the USA and Britain have recently finally exposed themselves in the eyes of independent Africa as the allies of the Rhodesian and South African regimes.

The way to the liberation of the south of the continent, the Zambian newspaper stresses, lies through the strengthening of solidarity of our country with the patriots, in alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, which are traditionally on the side of the fighting peoples of the whole world. It is only with their active support that it is possible to win a victory in the struggle against racialism.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON STRENGTHENING TIES BETWEEN PRC, CHILE

LD251748 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--"Beijing has established an open alliance with Pinochet's fascist clique," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. "For the junta which has found itself on the verge of an economic disaster and in complete international isolation, Beijing's support is a great help," the newspaper says. On the other hand, Beijing, which claims the role of a world hegemon, regards Pinochet as a loyal and dependable ally in its rabid anti-Soviet policy. As was frankly stated recently by the Chinese ambassador in Santiago, the two countries are held together first of all by the fact that "both of them are opposing Soviet communism".

There is one more feature in common between the Chilean and Beijing leaders. Both of their regimes are opposed to peace and detente and are trying in every way to build up international tensions. With their sabre-rattling they want to scare the neighbouring countries and to distract the attention of their own peoples from injustices and crying violations of democratic rights and liberties.

Beijing supported the fascist coup in Chile and from the early days of the fascist regime has been increasing its economic aid to the junta. It has granted a total of over 200 million dollars to Pinochet with the lion's share of these funds being used by the junta to buy arms which are used against the Chilean people. On the other hand, Chile's exports to China have grown five-fold over the last four years, IZVESTIYA says.

"While strengthening their political alliance with the Chilean military, the Beijing leaders establish cooperation with the most reactionary U.S. circles which zealously defend the anti-communist regime in Chile. Together with the biggest American monopolies, Beijing continues supplying the Chilean dictatorship with dollars and arms."

"Fraternisation with Pinochet is a logical result of Beijing's reactionary policy vis-a-vis the Latin American national liberation and communist movement".

LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS ENDS

LD291656 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Quito, April 29, TASS--The general conference of the Organisation for Banning Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL) ended its 6th session in the capital of Equador. Taking part were delegations of Latin American countries, signatories to the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco treaty). Attending in the capacity of observers were representatives of many countries, including the USSR, the USA and other nuclear powers, as well as experts from the U.N. and those of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The conference passed under the sign of further strengthening the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime throughout the world.

The conference discussed questions pertaining to expanding international cooperation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY PARADES IN VARIOUS REPUBLICS

Romanov in Leningrad

LD010052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Summary] Leningrad--A May Day parade took place today in Dvortsovaya Square. "On the central platform were Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, party and administrative workers, military chiefs and shock workers of past 5-year period."

Shcherbitskiy in Kiev

LD020200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Summary] Kiev--A May Day parade took place today in October Revolution Square. "From the central platform the demonstrators were greeted by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Lyashko, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers.

Kunayev in Alma-Ata

LD020104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Summary] Tashkent--A May Day demonstration was held in the capital of Uzbekistan today.

"The demonstrators were greeted by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and other republican leaders."

Rashidov in Tashkent

LD020106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Summary] Tashkent--A May Day demonstration was held in the capital of Uzbekistan today.

"The demonstrators were greeted by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and other republican leaders."

Masherov in Minsk

LD020113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Summary] Minsk--Another festive demonstration of the working people was held in the capital of Belorussia--a Hero City--today.

"The festive procession was greeted from the platform by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and other republican leaders."

Shevardnadze in Tbilisi

LD020115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Summary] Tbilisi--Representatives of the working people marched in the Georgian capital today. "The participants in the demonstration were greeted in the central square by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other republic leaders."

Aliyev in Baku

LD020117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Baku--May Day demonstrators were today greeted in the central Lenin square [ploshchad imeni Lenina] by Aliyev, candiate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other republican leaders.

SHIBAYEV ADDRESSES FOREIGN TV LEADERS AT MAY DAY RECEPTION

LD011750 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 1 May 79 LD

["In Honour of Foreign Guests"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 1, TASS--"True to the Leninist course of internationalism, the Soviet trade unions will continue to develop friendship and cooperation on a class basis with all trade union centres and workers' associations," said Aleksey Shibayev. The leader of the trade unions of the USSR spoke today at the reception given in honour of foreign trade union delegations who arrived in Moscow to attend May Day celebrations.

The trade unions of the USSR, Shibayev said, unreservedly support the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and are full of determination to struggle for the establishment of a lasting peace on earth in the name of happiness and prosperity of all the peoples. Aleksey Shibayev said the Soviet trade unions now maintain permanent contacts with the trade union centres and workers' associations of 130 countries. He expressed readiness to broaden contracts with all those who sincerely strive for the internationalist friendship and unity of the international working class movement.

On behalf of foreign delegations those present were addressed by Jan Nemoudra, secretary of the World Federation of the Trade Unions (WFTU).

The reception passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal internationlist friendship.

CREATION OF MUSLIM INSTITUTE IN TASHKENT REPORTED

LD281536 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, April 28, TASS--The higher ecclesiastical school in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan (Soviet Central Asia), has been reorganised into an Islamic institute. This educational institution bears the name of Imam al-Bukhari, a prominent medieval Muslim theologist.

Shamsutdin Babkhanov, rector of the newly organised institute, told a TASS correspondent: "The setting up of the institute means, first of all, that its curricula, designed to last four years, will become deeper and broader and that the study of theological disciplines, law, history and other sciences will become more extensive. Lectures will be read by eminent religious figures--leading members of the Muslim Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and also by historians and lawyers. Students have at their disposal a vast library which has over 20,000 books and manuscripts".

Beside the newly organised institute the Muslim Board also has a secondary educational institution--the Madrasah "Mir-Arab" in Bukhara.

Young people who receive higher and secondary Islamic education later serve in mosques in Central Asia and other regions of the Soviet Union.

ALMA-ATA FORUM RAPS SHORTCOMINGS IN TEACHING OF RUSSIAN

ID271047 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Improve the Study and Teaching of Russian"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, a republican scientific and practical conference on improving the study and teaching of Russian was held in Alma-Ata. It analyzed deeply and comprehensively the state of this work and determined ways of improving it.

The reports and speeches at the conference stressed that during the years of Soviet power in our country the socioeconomic, moral and political preconditions that emerged made it necessary to choose one of the languages of the USSR peoples as a means of inter nation communication. Quite voluntarily all the nations and nationalities of the socialist motherland chose Russian. By gaining access, with its help, to the treasure house of world culture, the Kazakh people, like the other peoples of the multinational Soviet Union, are constantly swelling their spiritual and cultural wealth and elevating it to a higher level. Russian contributes to the solution of tasks of socioeconomic development and military patriotic education, the further strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of Soviet people of different nations and nationalities, and the development and mutual influence of cultures.

It was noted at the conference that the republic attaches great significance to improving the study and teaching of Russian as a powerful means of struggle for the successful implementation of the party's decisions. It is constantly concerned for the further improvement of the effectiveness of this important work for which all conditions have been created.

The republic's scientists have done much research aimed at improving the study and teaching of Russian, taking into account the requirements of new learning and teaching methods and the achievements of psychological and pedagogical science and leading experience.

In some places, however, there is insufficient concern for improving the study of Russian. Some schools and other educational establishments are not bothering about improving the standard of Russian teaching. Measures should be adopted to improve the specialized training of higher and secondary educational establishment teachers and preschool institution teachers. Scientists and specialists are called upon to work even harder on improving textbooks and other aids.

The conference participants talked about the need to study in greater depth and to propagate more quickly and widely any advanced experience of teaching Russian. In this connection the conference noted the successes at the Alma-Ata secondary school No 12, the Kazakh S.M. Kirov State University and other educational establishments.

Literary and artistic figures and the mass news and propaganda media can and must help workers in higher and secondary specialized and vocational and technical education, and education in general in the big job of improving the study and teaching of Russian. In this way a comprehensive approach to the important work will be insured.

The conference adopted recommendations on further improving the study and teaching of Russian in preschool institutions, general educational schools, vocational and technical schools and higher and secondary socialized educational establishments, and on expanding and raising the standard of the ideological, political and vocational training of teachers and the activity of relevant scientific research institutions.

The conference was attended by S.N. Imashev, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; S.U. Dzhandosov, chief of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department; T.K. Katayev, Kazakh SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; scientific and cultural figures and representatives of social organizations.

USSR REPORTEDLY TRYING TO FORCE WRITER'S EMIGRATION

LD270951 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR: Threats Against Writer Georgiy Vladimov"]

[Text] Georgiy Vladimov, author of "The Faithful Ruslan" and "3 Minutes Silence," which were translated and published in France last year, and chairman of Amnesty International's Soviet section, has been harrassed by the Soviet authorities for the past few weeks in an apparent attempt to drive him into exile.

According to the French PEN Club of which Vladimov is an associate member, the novelist has received anonymous threatening letters questioning him about his financial resources. His conversations have been constantly bugged and since 20 March his telephone has been disconnected following telephone conversations he had shortly before with dissident philosopher Aleksandr Zinovyev, now in exile in Munich. A Moscow telephone exchange official explained this measure by maintaining that Vladimov had violated Article 74 of the Soviet telephone service code--an article about which nobody in the USSR knows anything.

The PEN Club also quotes reports from Soviet literary circles that Vladimov recently received an exit visa for Israel, although he had never applied for one. Observers point out that this is an explicit move: The Soviet authorities want the novelist to leave the country quickly. He is embarrassing them not only by his writing but by his activities in Amnesty International. Therefore, if Vladimov refuses to go into exile the novelist could suffer the harsh treatment usually reserved for dissident intellectuals found guilty of "treason": a labor camp followed by internal exile.

The French PEN Club is concerned about his fate and has just sent Vladimov a telegram asking him to send news of himself if possible.

The International Committee for the Release of Edward Kuznetsov, for its part, has expressed the hope that the great writer, who has been in prison for 16 years, will be quickly released.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECOND SECRETARY REPLACED

NC020850 Yerevan SOVETAKAN HAYASTAN in Armenian 13 Apr 79 p 1 NC

[Excerpts] The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum on 12 April. The plenum discussed "the republic's party organization problems and the issue of insuring the implementation of the 10th 5-Year Plan for economic and social development in light of the views and conclusions contained in the speech made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at a meeting with the electors of the Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug in Moscow.

The plenum relieved Comrade R.P. Anisimov of his duties both as second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee and as member of the Central Committee Bureau in connection with his appointment as deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The plenum elected Comrade Gennadiy Nikolayevich Andreyev second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum appointed Comrade A.G. Navasardyan chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Agriculture Department and Comrade S.G. Mutafyan chief of the Construction and Municipal Services Department of the Central Committee. With that the plenum ended its work.

The Armenian CP Central Committee plenum was attended by V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

BRIEFS

STRENGTHENING SOCIALIST LEGALITY--An oblast soviet session in Uralsk recently discussed tasks for the further consolidation of socialist legality, law and order in light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the USSR Constitution. The deputies noted the need to intensify the activities of voluntary people's squads and comradely courts. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1508 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU]

VOROSHILOVGRAD OBKOM PLENUM--An obkom plenum in Voroshilovgrad on 24 April discussed the tasks of oblast party organizations in comprehensively settling the problems of ideo-educational work in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses. A report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary Goncharenko. The plenum also examined other issues. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU]

KOMSOMOL CC PLENUM IN KIEV--On 19 April a Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee plenum discussed the ways to increase the role of Komsomol organizations in the republic's general-education schools in the ideopolitical, labor and moral education of pupils in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and of tasks set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress. Korniyenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, delivered a report. The plenum was attended and addressed by Malanchuk, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU]

SHORTCOMINGS, TASKS REVEALED BY QUARTERLY FIGURES NOTED

LD301559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Plan Is the Law of Production"]

[Excerpt] This winter's complex weather conditions were reflected in the results of the work of industry in January and February. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, the plan for the sale of industrial output in the first quarter as a whole was 99.7 percent fulfilled. Individual union ministries and republic Councils of Ministers did not insure the preparation of enterprises and organizations for working under winter conditions and underfulfilled targets for industrial and agricultural production. There are serious shortcomings in the working of railroad transport. By the end of the quarter, industry picked up the necessary speed and in the results for March it exceeded the targets set. The 3-month targets for increasing labor productivity and for the output of the majority of the most important types of articles were also fulfilled. The output of articles in the highest quality category increased 24 percent in comparison with the first quarter of last year.

The results of the work of industry in January-March demand profound analysis. Economic leaders at all levels must draw appropriate conclusions from them. Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1979) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at that plenum and at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, it is incumbent on them to elaborate and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, strengthen state discipline and further improve the efficiency of social production and the quality of work. The efficient and harmonious activity of all administrative apparatus and real responsibility on the part of everyone for the task entrusted to him--that is what today requires. It is important to remember Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions that if a plan is adopted, it must be fulfilled according to all indicators without exception.

It is the duty of labor collectives, ministries and departments, local soviets and people's control committees to establish businesslike, everyday control over progress in fulfilling plans, to deal strictly with violators of plan discipline and to combat all kinds of mismanagement. How else, other than by a reduction in the sense of responsibility, can one explain the fact that certain production associations and enterprises did not fulfill established targets for the production and delivery of products according to the prescribed range and of suitable quality? The consumers of the products and numerous subcontractors in the same production chain are thereby placed in a difficult position.

Special attention must be devoted to increasing in every way the output of consumer goods, broadening the product mix and improving their quality.

Labor collectives in industry and agriculture are making efforts to mark the 50th anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan for the development of the USSR's national economy and the May Day holiday with new production achievements. The movement to work without laggards is spreading throughout the country. A good example is set by the Rostovskaya Oblast working people, who have decided this year to insure work without laggards according to a whole range of indicators--volume of output, increase in labor productivity, output of articles according to the prescribed range, introduction of new technology, deliveries in accordance with contracts and quality indicators.

Today the center of gravity of all organizational and mass political work must be concentrated upon the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1979. Herein lies the guarantee of the successful implementation of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole and the program for the country's economic and social development outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

'CONTENT' OF PLANS CHANGED SINCE FIRST 5-YEAR PLAN

LD290936 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--In the post-war five-year plan periods the USSR exceeded the top indices of the USA economy for the production of iron ore, coal, oil, steel, cast iron, cement, diesel locomotives, tractors, leather footwear, sugar, animal butter, cotton and many other types of products, writes the newspaper PRAVDA in an article devoted to the 50th anniversary of the First Five Year Plan (1929-1932).

The basis of our advance forward, the newspaper stresses, have been and remain the results of the heroic labour of that unforgettable time when five-year plan assignments became for the first time the main form of planning the Soviet economy, and a mass socialist emulation movement arose. The sources of our present and future accomplishments come from that time.

The content of five-year plans has now changed, the article runs. "At the stage of mature socialism they are being geared ever closer to long-term prospects and also to plans of other countries of the socialist community."

As never before, much significance is attached to the section devoted to raising material and cultural standards of the people.

From the heights that have now been reached one can see well the path traversed in the past 50 years, the newspaper writes. Industrial production increased 128 times, housing construction expanded approximately 10 times, the number of tractors in agriculture went up 92 times, the number of grain combine harvesters reached 700,000, and in 1928 there were only two of them.

BRIEFS

AEROFLOT OPENS NEW SERVICES--Moscow, April 17, TASS--Aeroflot, the Soviet air line, is opening a new service: Moscow-Luxembourg-Rabat-Havana-Lima. The Soviet intercontinental IL-62 airliner flew this route for the first time on April 7, and from now on such flights will be made once a week, writes Soviet English-language newspaper MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. Before Soviet airliners flew to the capital of Peru via Frankfort on the Main. Now the number of flights has been doubled, and the new services will help expand Soviet passenger carriage between Europe and Latin America. The Kiev-Paris service runs jointly by Aeroflot and Air France was opened on the same day. Weekly flights between the capitals of the Ukraine and France will be made by TU-154 jetliners. Future schedules also envisage a marked increase in Aeroflot flights to socialist countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTION CONSTITUTES GOAL OF COTTON INDUSTRY

LD020711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Report by TASS observer Daniel Smirnov]

[Summary] Spring has proven to be difficult. Rain has been frequent and it has been windy. "At the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was noted that raising output quality was the central task for the cotton-growing industry, as was [word indistinct] (?increase) in the production of fine fiber cotton. High quality cotton is the main concern of all the country's cotton cultivators, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his report at the plenum."

One can get 5, 10, even 20 meters of material from a single kg of cotton, depending on the type of plant. Fine fiber strains are the most productive. The areas sown with these strains have been increased this spring. Selection successes made it possible to cultivate fine fiber cotton not only in [word indistinct] of the Karakums and the Vakhsh valley, but also in cooler regions of Uzbekistan. The Karshi steppe is becoming a major base for the production of this valuable raw material. Large tracts of formerly virgin land will be used for fine fiber strains for the first time.

Tadzhikistan's cultivators have increased the areas sown to these valuable strains. These areas now occupy (?100,000) hectares. New strains are being planted in Turkmenia. There are still shortages of some types of fibers, and this is felt by the manufacturers. Party, administrative and agricultural organs of republics have debated these issues recently. The USSR Gosplan has been given proposals aimed at a considerable (?increase) of production of particularly valuable cotton fiber over the next few years. Areas sown to fine fiber strains are to be increased further. The cultivation of these strains is to be mechanized further.

BRIEFS

INCREASING KAZAKH STOCKBREEDING PRODUCTION--The Kazakh Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of stockbreeding development in the first quarter 1979. An increase has been noted in mutton and goat meat production in comparison with the corresponding period of 1978. Compared with 1978, milk production in Tselinogradskaya, Dzhezhkazganskaya, Kargandiskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Guryevskaya oblasts increased 10-19 percent. Compared with 1978, the average weight of animals delivered to the state has increased by 9 kg and amounts at present to 398 kg. The number of cattle, cows, hogs, sheep, goats, horses, camels and poultry has increased, and that of non-calving cows has declined. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU]

RECLAIMING SEMIDESERTS--The planting of perennial pastures has begun in Kazakhstan's semidesert areas. The areas will be able to feed animals for 15-20 years in a row. The secret of this lies in the use of a drought-resistant plant called (Tsurlau) by the Kazakhs since time immemorial. It resists low temperatures, dry winds and saline soil. At the same time sheep, horses and cattle willingly feed on it. A million hectares of these perennial pastures are expected to be planted in the immediate future. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU]